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 BAYKEEPER and
 WEST COUNTY TOXICS COALITION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BAYKEEPER, a non-profit corporation, and;
 WEST COUNTY TOXICS COALITION, a non-
 profit organization,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF RICHMOND, a municipal corporation;
 WEST COUNTY WASTEWATER DISTRICT, an
 independent special district; VEOLIA WATER
 NORTH AMERICA OPERATING SERVICES, a
 limited liability corporation; WEST COUNTY
 AGENCY, a joint powers agency,

Defendants.

Civil Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
 AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND
 CIVIL PENALTIES**

**(Federal Water Pollution Control Act,
 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et seq.*)**

Baykeeper and West County Toxics Coalition by and through their counsel, hereby allege:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a civil suit brought under the citizen suit enforcement provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. Sections 1251 *et seq.* (the “Clean Water Act” or the “CWA”). This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter of this action pursuant to Section 505(a)(1) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)(1), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (an action for declaratory and injunctive relief arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States).

2. On July 14, 2005, Baykeeper and West County Toxics Coalition (“Plaintiffs”) issued a 60-day notice letter (“Notice Letter”) to the City of Richmond (“Richmond”), Veolia Water North America Operating Services, L.L.C. (“Veolia”), the West County Wastewater District (“WCWD”), and the West County Agency (“WCA”) (collectively “Defendants”) regarding their violations of the Clean Water Act, and of Plaintiffs’ intention to file suit against the Defendants. Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A) of the CWA, Plaintiffs also served the Notice Letter on the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the Administrator of EPA Region IX, the Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board (“State Board”), and the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (“Regional Board”).

3. More than sixty days have passed since the Notice Letter was served on the Defendants and the State and Federal agencies. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that neither the EPA nor the State of California has commenced or is diligently prosecuting an action to redress the violations alleged in this complaint.

4. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California pursuant to Section 505(c)(1) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §1365(c)(1), because the source of the violations is located within this judicial district.

II. INTRODUCTION

5. The CWA violations at issue are: (1) violations of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) Permit No. CA0038539, Order No. 01-144, (“2001 Joint Permit”); (2) violations of NPDES Permit No. CA0038539, 94-014 (“1994 Joint Permit”); (3) violations of the City of Richmond’s municipal separate storm sewer system (“MS4”) NPDES Permit No. CA0029912,

Order No. R2-2003-0022, Amending Order No. 99-058,¹ (“MS4 Permit”) and (4) discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States without NPDES Permit authorization in violation of CWA § 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). The 2001 Joint Permit was adopted in 2001 and replaced the 1994 Joint Permit. Both the 1994 Joint Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit regulate Richmond’s sewage collection system and sewage wastewater treatment plant (“Richmond WWTP”), Veolia’s operation of the Richmond collection system and the Richmond WWTP, WCWD’s operation of its sewage collection system and wastewater treatment plant (“WCWD WWTP”), and the WCA’s operation of the Confluence Structure, dechlorination facility, and the WCA discharge outfall which receives wastewater from the Richmond WWTP and the WCWD WWTP. The MS4 Permit regulates the City of Richmond’s MS4 and Veolia’s operation of the MS4. The violations concern discharges of inadequately treated sewage, discharges of raw sewage, discharges of non-storm water, bypasses of inadequately treated sewage, violations of effluent limitations and failure to adequately report discharges of raw and/or inadequately treated sewage.

III. PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Baykeeper is a non-profit public benefit corporation whose mission is to protect and enhance the water quality of the San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary and its tributaries for the benefit of its ecosystems and the surrounding human communities. Baykeeper accomplishes its mission through education, advocacy, restoration, and enforcement. Baykeeper’s office is located at 55 Hawthorne Street in San Francisco, California.

7. West County Toxics Coalition (“WCTC”) is a nonprofit, multi-racial membership organization founded in 1986 to empower low and moderate-income residents to exercise greater control over environmental problems that impact their quality of life in Contra Costa County, particularly West Contra Costa County in Northern California. WCTC seeks to protect the communities of West Contra Costa County against toxic threats in the area. WCTC’s office is located at 1019 MacDonald Avenue in Richmond, California.

¹ Note the Amendment to the MS4 permit lists the permit No. as CA~~S~~0029912.

1 8. Plaintiffs' members live and/or recreate in and around the San Francisco Bay area
2 including using and enjoying the beaches and waters in and around the City of Richmond, including,
3 but not limited to, San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, the Richmond Inner Harbor, Santa Fe Channel,
4 the Ford Channel, Hilltop Lake and San Pablo Creek and/or their tributaries ("the Receiving Waters").

5 9. Plaintiffs' members use and enjoy the San Francisco Bay area waters for recreational,
6 scientific, aesthetic, educational, conservation and commercial purposes, including, but not limited to,
7 recreational fishing, boating, kayaking, sailing, surfing, windsurfing, fish and wildlife observation,
8 photography, and/or hiking on a continuing and ongoing basis.

9 10. Plaintiffs' members use and enjoyment of the Receiving Waters has been and continues
10 to be adversely impacted by the ongoing sanitary sewer overflows ("SSOs"), discharges of
11 inadequately treated wastewater, and discharges of non-storm water and storm water contaminated
12 with sewage. Degradation of water quality and harm to aquatic life in any of the Receiving Waters
13 impairs the Plaintiffs' members' use and enjoyment of those waters.

14 11. The interests of Plaintiffs' members have been, are being, and will continue to be
15 adversely affected by Defendants' failure to comply with the Clean Water Act. Plaintiffs have no
16 adequate remedy at law.

17 12. The City of Richmond is a municipality incorporated under the laws of the State of
18 California. The City of Richmond's Municipal Sanitary Sewer District ("RMSD") is a department of
19 Richmond's Public Services and operates Richmond's sewage collection system and sewage
20 wastewater treatment plant. The City of Richmond owns and operates the Richmond municipal
21 separate storm sewer system. RMSD has offices at 601 Canal Blvd., in Richmond, California.

22 13. Veolia is a limited liability corporation with an office at 14950 Heathrow Forest
23 Parkway, Ste. 200, Houston, Texas 77032. On May 14, 2002, Richmond contracted out the operation
24 of the Richmond WWTP to U.S. Filter, a corporation that was purchased by Veolia in 1999, but
25 continued to operate under the U.S. Filter name until 2004. On June 17, 2002, U.S. Filter notified the
26 Regional Board that U.S. Filter would be responsible for meeting the City of Richmond's 2001 Joint
27 Permit requirements. On February 25, 2004, U.S. Filter officially changed its name to Veolia Water
28 North America Operating Services, LLC. U.S. Filter's name change to Veolia did not involve the sale

1 or transfer of assets, but was instead merely a corporate name change. Accordingly, Veolia is liable
2 for all violations as the manager and operator of the Richmond WWTP that occurred from June 17,
3 2002, to the present. On October 15, 2004, Richmond expanded Veolia's contract to incorporate the
4 management of Richmond's sewage collection system and MS4. Accordingly, Veolia is liable for all
5 violations of the MS4 Permit as the manager and operator of the Richmond collection system and MS4
6 that have occurred from October 15, 2004 to the present.

7 14. The WCWD is an independent special district with a five-member elected board of
8 directors. The WCWD is located at 2910 Hilltop Drive, in Richmond, California. WCWD owns and
9 operates a sewage collection and treatment system in a service area that serves the northern suburbs of
10 Richmond, the City of San Pablo, portions of the City of Pinole, and the communities of El Sobrante,
11 East Richmond Heights, Tara Hills, Rolling Wood, and Bayview.

12 15. WCA is a joint powers agency. Richmond and WCWD entered into a joint powers
13 agreement that created WCA.

14 **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

15 16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond's sewage
16 collection system consists of approximately 300 miles of sewer line, with 12 pumping stations that
17 send sewage to the Richmond WWTP. Richmond and Veolia are responsible for approximately half of
18 the sewer lines within Richmond's city boundaries. Richmond and Veolia have a service population of
19 approximately 64,000.

20 17. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that causes of Richmond's
21 collection system and WWTP's longstanding problems include, but are not limited to,
22 mismanagement, neglect of environmental justice concerns, deteriorating sewage infrastructure,
23 possible under-funding of repairs, excessive wet-weather infiltration and inflow ("I&I") of rainwater
24 and rising groundwater into sewer pipes overwhelming the capacity of the sewer system, inadequate
25 sewer line and pump station operations and maintenance, and ineffective control of the introduction of
26 fats, oil and grease ("FOG") into sewer lines.

27 18. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that most of Richmond's and
28 Veolia's spills from the collection system are "dry weather" spills, i.e., spills caused by problems other

1 than an inadequate capacity to handle peak wet-weather flows. Richmond's service-call out reports
2 indicate that line blockages cause most of the collection system dry-weather spills. FOG is the most
3 frequently specified cause of such line blockages. Roots and rock blockages are the next most-
4 frequent causes. Broken sewer lines are listed as another significant cause of SSOs.

5 19. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond and Veolia also
6 have spills related to wet-weather I&I. The service-call out reports reveals several clusters of wet-
7 weather spills, indicating that Richmond's collection system faces clearly identifiable wet weather
8 flow bottlenecks. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond's collection
9 system either is not performing to the level reflected by the design storm standards for the system
10 and/or that these standards are inadequate.

11 20. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond's MS4 consists of
12 numerous storm drain inlets that lead to underground storm drain pipes which in turn are directed to
13 San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, Richmond Inner Harbor, the Santa Fe Channel, Hilltop Lake, and
14 San Pablo Creek.

15 21. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that raw or partially treated
16 sewage is frequently discharged into Richmond's MS4 from the Richmond and the WCWD sewage
17 collection systems, from Richmond's WWTP and/or from private lateral lines connected to the
18 collection systems.

19 22. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that sewage spills entering the
20 MS4 from Richmond's sewage collection system or from third party sewage conveyance
21 appurtenances (such as privately owned sewage lateral lines connecting to Richmond's sewage
22 collection system and clean-outs for such lines) discharge to the Receiving Waters.

23 23. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that WCWD owns and operates a
24 sewage collection and treatment system in a service area that serves the northern suburbs of Richmond,
25 the City of San Pablo, portions of the City of Pinole, and the communities of El Sobrante, East
26 Richmond Heights, Tara Hills, Rolling Wood, and Bayview. The WCWD collection system consists
27 of 235 miles of gravity mainlines, 11 miles of force mainlines, and 17 pumping stations.
28

1 24. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the WCWD also operates the
2 WCWD WWTP. WCWD has a service population of 85,000.

3 25. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that WCWD has been and
4 continues to discharge raw sewage from its collection system to the Receiving Waters and the
5 Richmond MS4 and MS4s owned and operated by other municipalities in its service area. Information
6 currently available to the Plaintiffs further indicates that WCWD has taken inadequate steps to
7 eliminate these violations. Specifically, WCWD has failed to adequately operate, maintain, repair, or
8 update the collection system that is the cause of these violations. Further, WCWD has failed to
9 allocate necessary funds to address the condition of the sewer system that causes the violations. Due to
10 the lack of resources allocated to maintain and repair the collection system, it is certain that these
11 violations will continue in the future.

12 26. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond and WCWD have
13 entered into a joint powers agreement that created WCA, a joint powers agency. Richmond, Veolia
14 and WCWD route treated sewage from their respective WWTPs to a WCA-owned and operated
15 Confluence Structure located at the western boundary of the Richmond WWTP.

16 27. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that WCA, on behalf of
17 Richmond, Veolia, and WCWD, thereafter combines and treats the effluent from the Richmond
18 WWTP and from the WCWD WWTP at the Confluence Structure and then discharges this combined
19 effluent through a 72-inch discharge outfall and diffuser located 4,700 feet into central San Francisco
20 Bay.

21 28. San Francisco Bay is an ecologically sensitive water body and a defining feature of
22 Northern California. San Francisco Bay is an important and heavily used resource, with special
23 aesthetic and recreational significance for people living in the surrounding communities. Aquatic
24 sports are very popular in the Bay Area. The San Francisco Bay shoreline has numerous highly valued
25 lagoons with beaches and public access that offer unique recreational opportunities for swimmers,
26 kayakers, and windsurfers. The large-scale urbanization of the Bay Area makes these recreational and
27 aesthetic uses even more important to the quality of life of Bay Area residents. All of the surrounding
28 counties have set aside public parks along the shoreline. Recreational use of San Francisco Bay is

1 increasing as communities create new parks, such as Eastshore State Park. However, the San
2 Francisco Bay's water quality is impaired and continues to decline. The Bay's once-abundant and
3 varied fisheries and species habitat have been drastically degraded and diminished by pollution and
4 development.

5 29. Spills of raw or partially treated sewage and discharges of sewage-contaminated storm
6 water harm San Francisco Bay and pose a serious risk to fisheries, wildlife habitat, and human health.
7 In addition to human waste and pathogenic bacteria, viruses, mold spores, and protozoa, SSOs contain
8 chemicals that cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. These chemicals come from solvents, detergents,
9 cleansers, inks, pesticides, paints, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals used by households and
10 businesses and then discarded to sewage collection systems. High concentrations of these pollutants
11 are typically found in discharges of raw sewage. The East Bay Regional Park District has reported at
12 least three beach closures as a direct result of a SSO from Richmond or WCWD's sewage collection
13 system. Richmond's own spill reports indicate another beach closure as a result of a SSO. The
14 intensive use of the Bay for commercial and sport fishing, shellfish harvesting, and water-contact
15 recreation increases the likelihood that people will come into direct contact with spilled sewage and the
16 pollutants it contains. Sewage pollution also affects people who eat fish caught in the Bay. Toxic
17 chemicals are concentrated in the San Francisco Bay's food web, which means that contaminants
18 absorbed by plankton are magnified in fish and birds farther up the food chain and ultimately
19 transferred to human consumers. Contamination of fish is particularly damaging to minority and poor
20 people, who eat a greater-than-average amount of fish.

21 30. SSOs that do not directly reach the Bay still pose significant health risks by depositing
22 raw sewage in public streets, public buildings and grounds, and private yards and homes. SSOs
23 contain large quantities of pathogenic bacteria, viruses, mold spores, and protozoa. Exposure to raw or
24 partially treated sewage can cause a variety of health problems, including gastroenteritis, respiratory
25 illness, ear, nose, and throat problems, and skin rashes. Mold spores can establish mold growth in
26 homes and other buildings when they are carried onto private property during an SSO, creating an
27 ongoing health risk from chronic exposure. Sewage contaminated waters also may provide a breeding
28

ground for disease-vector mosquitoes. SSOs also diminish property values and impose severe nuisance on local residents.

V. STATUTORY BACKGROUND

A. The Clean Water Act

31. Section 301(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §1311(a), prohibits the discharge of any pollutant into waters of the United States unless the discharge complies with various enumerated sections of the CWA. Among other things, Section 301(a) prohibits discharges not authorized by, or in violation of, the terms of an NPDES permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

32. Clean Water Act Section 402(p), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p), establishes a framework for regulating municipal storm water discharges under NPDES permits. Section 402(p) of the CWA requires an NPDES permit for storm water discharges from a MS4 to waters of the United States.

33. Section 505(a)(1) of the CWA provides for citizen enforcement actions against any “person,” including individuals acting in their official state capacity, for violations of NPDES permit requirements and for unpermitted discharges of pollutants. 33 U.S.C. §§1365(a)(1) and 1362(5).

34. An action for injunctive relief under the CWA is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §1365(a).

VI. ALLEGATIONS

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Claim Against Richmond and Veolia for Discharges of Pollutants Without a Permit in Violation of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365

35. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

36. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond has been discharging and continues to discharge untreated, raw sewage from the Richmond collection system into the Receiving Waters since at least July 14, 2000 and Veolia has been discharging and continues to discharge untreated, raw sewage from the Richmond collection system into the Receiving Waters since at least June 17, 2002. In addition, Richmond has discharged treated wastes or wastewater, such as biosolids, at locations other than its NPDES permit authorized outfall. For example, Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that on September 24, 2000, Richmond discharged 60,850

1 gallons of sanitary sewage biosolids from an 18 year old, buried, glass lined ductile iron pipe into a
2 Richmond storm drain channel on WCWD property adjacent to biosolids drying beds. Plaintiffs are
3 informed and believe, and thereon allege, that some of the biosolids then flowed into a marsh channel
4 downstream of the storm drain channel; the marsh is a wetland adjacent and/or tributary to San
5 Francisco Bay and thus a water of the United States.

6 37. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond and Veolia do not
7 possess an NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of untreated, raw sewage or biosolids or sanitary
8 sewage-generated wastewaters from locations other than the designated permitted outfall.

9 38. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia
10 therefore have violated the discharge prohibition of CWA Section 301(a) by discharging untreated, raw
11 sewage and/or treated wastewater without NPDES permit authorization to Waters of the United States
12 on at least 1,068 separate occasions totaling at least 1,068 days of violation, and that these violations
13 are continuing.

14 39. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have
15 taken inadequate affirmative steps to eliminate these violations, and the old, decrepit and outdated
16 collection system that is the cause of these failures has remained essentially unchanged. Richmond
17 and Veolia have not replaced broken and old pipes. Further, Richmond and Veolia have failed to
18 allocate necessary funds to address the condition of the sewer system that causes the sewage spills.
19 Because of the lack of resources allocated to replace the aging pipes, it is a virtual certainty that these
20 intermittent and continuous violations will continue in the future.

21 40. Each day since July 14, 2000, that Richmond has discharged, and continues to discharge
22 raw sewage and other pollutants to waters of the United States without an NPDES permit authorizing
23 such discharges is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

24 41. Each day since June 17, 2002, that Veolia has discharged, and continues to discharge raw
25 sewage and other pollutants to waters of the United States without a permit for such discharges is a
26 separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

42. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

43. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above will irreparably harm Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Claim Against Richmond And Veolia for Discharge of Pollutants in Violation of NPDES Permit Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365 (1994 Discharge Prohibition A.1 and A.5 and 2001 Discharge Prohibitions A.3, A.6 and A.1)

44. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

45. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond has been discharging and continues to discharge raw sewage from the Richmond collection system into the Receiving Waters since at least July 14, 2000 and Veolia has been discharging and continues to discharge raw sewage from the Richmond collection system into the Receiving Waters since at least June 17, 2002. In addition, Richmond has discharged treated wastes or wastewater, such as biosolids, at locations other than its NPDES permit authorized outfall.

46. Discharge Prohibition Section A.3 of the 2001 Joint Permit and Discharge Prohibition Section A.1 of the 1994 Joint Permit prohibit overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Richmond collection system to waters of the State. The Receiving Waters are all waters of the State, and thus the 2001 Joint Permit and the 1994 Joint Permit prohibit SSOs to these Receiving Waters.

47. Discharge Prohibitions Section A.1 of the 2001 Joint Permit further prohibits the discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that authorized by the 2001 Joint Permit, and Discharge Prohibition A.6 of the 2001 Joint Permit prohibits the discharge of any

1 “water, materials, or wastes other than storm water, which are not otherwise authorized by an NPDES
2 permit, to a storm drain system or waters of the State” The 2001 Joint Permit does not authorize
3 the discharge of biosolids from any location and does not authorize the discharge of any wastewaters
4 except from the WCA outfall. The 1994 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition Section A.5 prohibits the
5 discharge of any “water, materials, or wastes other than storm water, which are not otherwise
6 authorized by this NPDES permit, to a storm drain system or waters of the state” The 1994 Joint
7 Permit did not authorize the discharge of biosolids from any location and did not authorize the
8 discharge of any wastewaters except from the WCA outfall. Accordingly, Richmond has violated
9 Discharge Prohibition Section A.1 and A.6 of the 2001 Joint Permit and/or Discharge Prohibition
10 Section A.5 of the 1994 Joint Permit by discharging treated wastewaters, including biosolids, from
11 locations other than the WCA outfall.

12 48. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that these discharges and
13 violations are ongoing and it is likely that Richmond and Veolia will continue to violate these
14 requirements without Court intervention.

15 49. Prohibition Section A.1 and A.5 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Prohibition Sections A.1,
16 A.3, and A.6 of the 2001 Joint Permit constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA
17 Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, every separate instance since July 14,
18 2000 when Richmond failed to comply with Discharge Prohibition Sections A.1 and A.5 of the 1994
19 Joint Permit, and Discharge Prohibition Sections A.1, A.3, and A.6 of the 2001 Joint Permit constitutes
20 a day of violation of a CWA effluent limitation and is thus a separate and distinct violation of CWA
21 Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). Likewise, every separate instance since June 17, 2002 when
22 Veolia failed to comply with these Discharge Prohibitions constitutes a day of violation of a CWA
23 effluent limitation and is thus a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. §
24 1311(a).

25 50. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to
26 an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and
27 1365.
28

1 51. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
2 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above will irreparably harm
3 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy, or
4 adequate remedy at law.

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

6 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **Claims Against Richmond And Veolia for Discharge of Pollutants in Violation of NPDES**
8 **Permit Conditions and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**
9 **(1994 Discharge Prohibition A.4 and 2001 Discharge Prohibition A. 2)**

10 52. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
11 preceding paragraphs.

12 53. Pursuant to the 1994 Joint Permit and the subsequent 2001 Joint Permit, Prohibition
13 Section A.4 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Prohibition Section A.2 of the 2001 Joint Permit prohibits the
14 discharge of wastewater that does not receive an initial dilution of at least 10:1 at all times during
15 which the Delta outflow is greater than 8,000 cubic feet per second, and 45:1 when the Delta outflow is
16 less than 8,000 cubic feet per second.

17 54. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that since July 14, 2000
18 Richmond and/or Veolia have discharged untreated sewage in violation of the initial dilution
19 requirements of Prohibition Section A.4 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Prohibition Section A.2 of the
20 2001 Joint Permit.

21 55. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that these discharges are ongoing
22 and it is likely that Richmond and Veolia will continue to violate these requirements without Court
23 intervention.

24 56. Prohibition Section A.4 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Prohibition Section A.2 of the 2001
25 Joint Permit constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33
26 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, every separate instance since July 14, 2000 that Richmond has
27 failed to comply with Discharge Prohibitions A.4 and A.2 constitutes a violation of a CWA effluent
28 limitation and is thus a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

1 Likewise, every separate instance since June 17, 2002 that Veolia has failed to comply with Discharge
2 Prohibitions A.4 and A.2 constitutes a violation of a CWA effluent limitation and a separate and
3 distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

4 57. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to
5 an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and
6 1365.

7 58. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
8 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above will irreparably harm
9 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy, or
10 adequate remedy at law.

11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

12 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Claims Against Richmond and Veolia for Violations of Monitoring and Reporting**
14 **Requirements Imposed by NPDES Permit Conditions 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**

15 59. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
16 preceding paragraphs.

17 60. Plaintiffs are informed and thereon allege that Richmond has not reported all SSOs that
18 may have endangered human health or the environment as required by the 1994 Joint Permit, Self-
19 Monitoring Program, Reporting Requirement IV.A and D.

20 61. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have
21 not submitted written reports to the Regional Board and the Office of Emergency Services (“OES”) for
22 all SSOs over 1,000 gallons as required by the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program,
23 Attachment B, § III.D.2.a.

24 62. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have
25 not prepared and retained onsite, a written report of all SSOs under 1,000 gallons as required by the
26 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program, Attachment B, § III.D.2.b.

63. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have not included a summary of all SSOs during the year in Richmond's Self-Monitoring Program Annual Report as required by the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program, Attachment B, § III.D.2.b.

64. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have violated the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program § II (Table 1: Schedule of Sampling Analyses and Observation), by failing to adequately monitor their discharges of dieldrin and 4,4-DDE consistently since December 2003 and employ a laboratory methodology that secures monitoring results to a sufficiently low detection limit as required by the Permit.

65. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have violated the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program § II (Table 1: Schedule of Sampling Analyses and Observation) by failing to analyze the Richmond WWTP effluent samples for levels of settleable material in January and February 2002 and for total suspended solids as required during October 2002.

66. The 1994 Joint Permit and 2001 Joint Permit Self-Monitoring Programs all constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, each day since July 14, 2000, that Richmond has failed to comply with the 1994 Joint Permit or 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Programs is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). Each day since July 17, 2002, that Veolia has failed to comply with the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

67. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

68. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**Claims Against Richmond And Veolia for Non-Storm Water Entering MS4 in Violation of NPDES Permit Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**

69. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

70. Discharge Prohibition A.1 of Richmond's MS4 Permit prohibits the discharge of non-storm water (material other than storm water) into the Richmond MS4. In addition, the 1994 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition A.5 and the 2001 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition A.6 prohibits the discharge of "any water, materials, or wastes other than storm water, which are not otherwise authorized by an NPDES permit, to a storm drain system."

71. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Veolia assumed responsibility for Richmond's MS4 system on or before October 15, 2004.

72. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have discharged or allowed the discharge of non-storm water into Richmond's MS4 system in the form of SSOs from the Richmond and/or WCWD collection systems and private sewer lateral lines on repeated occasions in violation of MS4 Permit Discharge Prohibition A.1, 1994 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition A.5, and 2001 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition A.6.

73. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia lack NPDES permit authorization and violate Section 301(a) of the CWA every time an SSO from the Richmond or WCWD collection systems or from private lateral sewer lines enters Richmond's MS4 system. Accordingly, each day since July 14, 2000, that Richmond has failed to comply with the MS4 Permit, the 1994 Joint Permit, and/or the 2001 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibitions is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). Each day since October 15, 2004 that Veolia has failed to comply with the MS4 Permit and/or the 2001 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibitions is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

74. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

1 75. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
 2 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm
 3 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or
 4 adequate remedy at law.

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

6 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **Claims Against Richmond and Veolia for Non-Storm Water Discharged from MS4 in**
 8 **Violation of NPDES Permit Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**

9 76. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
 10 preceding paragraphs.

11 77. Discharge Prohibition A.1 of Richmond's MS4 Permit only authorizes the discharge of
 12 storm water and certain expressly limited types of non-storm water that is free of pollutants. The MS4
 13 Permit's Receiving Water Limitation B.1 also prohibits any discharge (floating matter, bottom
 14 deposits, floating oil products, substances which have deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or
 15 waterfowl) that adversely affects beneficial uses. In addition, 2001 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition
 16 A.7, prohibits stormwater discharges that cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance to the receiving
 17 water and 1994 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition A.6, prohibits stormwater discharges that cause
 18 pollution, contamination, or nuisance. Veolia assumed responsibility for Richmond's MS4 system on
 19 October 15, 2004.

20 78. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have
 21 violated the MS4 Permit Receiving Water Limitations, B.1, the 1994 Joint Permit Discharge
 22 Prohibition A.6, and the 2001 Joint Permit Discharge Prohibition A.7 whenever SSOs from the
 23 Richmond or WCWD collection systems, private lateral sewer lines or other third party facilities have
 24 entered the Richmond MS4 and then later flowed through the Richmond and Veolia MS4 into
 25 Receiving Waters.

26 79. The MS4 Permit Receiving Water Limitations, the 1994 Joint Permit Discharge
 27 Prohibitions, and the 2001 Joint Permit Discharge Prohibitions all constitute effluent limitations within
 28 the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, each day since

1 July 14, 2000, that Richmond has failed to comply with the MS4 Permit, 1994 Joint Permit, and/or
2 2001 Joint Permit is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).
3 Each day since October 15, 2004, that Veolia has failed to comply with the MS4 Permit and/or 2001
4 Joint Permit is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

5 80. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to
6 an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and
7 1365.

8 81. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
9 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm
10 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or
11 adequate remedy at law.

12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

13 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **Claims Against Richmond and Veolia for Causing or Contributing to Exceedances**
15 **of Water Quality Standards in Violation of NPDES**
16 **Permit Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365.**

17 82. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
18 preceding paragraphs.

19 83. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have
20 violated and will continue to violate Discharge Prohibition A.2 of the MS4 Permit by allowing
21 discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to a violation of the MS4 Permit's Receiving Water
22 Limitations each time SSOs immediately pass through the MS4 into Receiving Waters or when the
23 SSOs leave behind sewage related pollutants in the MS4 that are later washed out with storm water or
24 non-storm water flows.

25 84. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have
26 violated and will continue to violate Receiving Water Limitation B.1 of the MS4 Permit by creating
27 conditions (by discharging floating matter, bottom deposits, floating oil products, and substances
28 which have deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl) that adversely affect beneficial

1 uses of the Receiving Waters each time Richmond discharges SSOs through the MS4 into Receiving
2 Waters or when the SSOs leave behind sewage related pollutants in the MS4 that are later washed out
3 with storm water or non-storm water flows.

4 85. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond and Veolia have
5 violated and will continue to violate Receiving Water Limitation B.2 of the MS4 Permit that prohibits
6 discharges causing or contributing to exceedances of applicable water quality standards each time
7 SSOs immediately pass through the MS4 into Receiving Waters or when SSOs leave behind sewage
8 related pollutants in the MS4 that are later washed out with storm water or non-storm water flows.

9 86. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that each day that Richmond and
10 Veolia have discharged, and continue to discharge, SSOs and/or SSO-related pollutants from the
11 Richmond MS4 as described above additionally constitute violations of the 1994 Joint Permit
12 Discharge Prohibition A.6 and Receiving Water Limitations, C.1.e and C.3 as well as the 2001 Joint
13 Permit, Discharge Prohibition A.7 and Receiving Water Limitations, C.1.e and C.3.

14 87. The MS4 Permit Discharge Prohibitions and Receiving Water Limitations, the 1994 Joint
15 Permit Discharge and Receiving Water Prohibitions, and the 2001 Joint Permit Discharge and
16 Receiving Water Prohibitions all constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections
17 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, each day since July 14, 2000, that Richmond has
18 failed to comply with the MS4 Permit, 1994 Joint Permit, and/or 2001 Joint Permit is a separate and
19 distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). Each day since October 15, 2004, that
20 Veolia has failed to comply with the MS4 Permit and/or the 2001 Joint Permit is also a separate and
21 distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

22 88. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to
23 an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and
24 1365.

25 89. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
26 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm
27 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or
28 adequate remedy at law.

1 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

2 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **Claims Against Richmond and Veolia for Effluent Violations in Violation of**
4 **NPDES Permit Conditions and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**

5 90. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
6 preceding paragraphs.

7 91. The Self-Monitoring Programs outlined in the 1994 Joint Permit and 2001 Joint Permit
8 require the monitoring of the Richmond WWTP and WCWD WWTP effluent at sample points
9 downstream of the Richmond WWTP and WCWD WWTP, respectively, on a daily, weekly, monthly,
10 and/or semi-annual basis before these effluents are combined at the WCA owned Confluence
11 Structure. The 1994 Joint Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit impose various effluent limitations on the
12 separate Richmond WWTP and WCWD effluents (before they are combined) for conventional
13 pollutants such as five-day biochemical oxygen demand ("BOD"), total suspended solids ("TSS"), oil
14 and grease, settleable matter, total coliform bacteria, and residual chlorine.

15 92. The 2001 Joint Permit further requires pollutant monitoring of the Richmond WWTP and
16 WCWD effluents after they are combined, before they are out of the WCA outfall. The 1994 Joint
17 Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit impose effluent limitations on this combined joint effluent for
18 various pollutants including copper, cyanide, mercury, nickel, 4,4'-DDE, dieldrin, dioxin-TCDD
19 concentration, total chlorine residual, settleable matter, oil and grease, and biochemical oxygen
20 demand.

21 93. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that Richmond and Veolia have
22 violated and continue to violate their effluent limitations for conventional and toxic pollutants.

23 94. Effluent Limitations B.1 through B.6 of both the 1994 Joint Permit and 2001 Joint Permit
24 constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. §
25 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, each day since July 14, 2000, that Richmond has failed to comply with the
26 effluent limitations in the 1994 Joint Permit or 2001 Joint Permit is a separate and distinct violation of
27 CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). Each day since June 17, 2002, that Veolia has failed to
28

1 comply with the effluent limitations in the 1994 Joint Permit, or 2001 Joint Permit is also a separate
2 and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

3 95. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to
4 an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and
5 1365.

6 96. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
7 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm
8 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or
9 adequate remedy at law.

10 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

11 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **Claim Against Richmond And Veolia for Discharge of Pollutants in Violation of NPDES**
13 **Permit Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**
14 **(2001 Discharge Prohibitions A.3)**

15 97. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
16 preceding paragraphs.

17 98. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond and Veolia have
18 bypassed sewage from the City of Richmond WWTP in violation of the 2001 Joint Permit Discharge
19 Prohibition Section A.3.

20 99. Discharge Prohibition Section A.3 of the 2001 Joint Permit prohibits bypass of untreated
21 or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State except under limited specified conditions. The
22 2001 Joint Permit authorizes bypass of individual treatment processes, for example during periods of
23 high wet-weather flow, if the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe
24 property damage; there is no feasible alternative; the permittee has complied with notice requirements;
25 and the resulting sewage discharge complies fully with the effluent and receiving water limitations of
26 the 2001 Joint Permit.

27 100. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Richmond and Veolia have
28 discharged a blend of primary and secondary treated wastewater to Receiving Waters on numerous

1 occasions during high wet-weather flow. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that
2 on all of these occasions, Richmond and Veolia have caused one or more violations of the effluent and
3 receiving water limitations of the 2001 Joint Permit. In addition, Richmond and Veolia have
4 occasionally caused effluent to be discharged from the Richmond WWTP that has been bypassed
5 around portions of the Richmond WWTP treatment equipment during conditions other than high wet-
6 weather flow under circumstances where the bypass prohibition exceptions did not apply. Richmond
7 and Veolia have thus been bypassing and will continue to bypass partially treated wastewater around
8 the Richmond WWTP's activated sludge and secondary clarification basins in violation of Discharge
9 Prohibition Section A.3 of the 2001 Joint Permit.

10 101. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that these discharges and
11 violations are ongoing and it is likely that Richmond and Veolia will continue to violate these
12 requirements without Court intervention.

13 102. Discharge Prohibition Section A.3 of the 2001 Joint Permit constitutes an effluent
14 limitation within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly,
15 every separate instance since July 14, 2000 when Richmond failed to comply with Discharge
16 Prohibitions A.3 constitutes a day of violation of a CWA effluent limitation and is thus a separate and
17 distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). Likewise, every separate instance
18 since June 17, 2002 when Veolia failed to comply with Discharge Prohibition A.3 constitutes a day of
19 violation of a CWA effluent limitation and is thus a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section
20 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

21 103. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, Richmond and Veolia are subject to
22 an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and
23 1365.

24 104. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
25 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above will irreparably harm
26 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy, or
27 adequate remedy at law.

28 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Claims Against WCWD for Discharges of Pollutants Without a Permit in Violation
of the Clean Water Act 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a)**

105. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

106. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that WCWD has been discharging and continues to discharge untreated, raw sewage from the WCWD collection system to the Receiving Waters since at least July 14, 2000. In addition, WCWD has discharged treated wastes or wastewater, such as biosolids, at locations other than its NPDES permit authorized outfall. For example, Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that on September 24, 2000, WCWD discharged 60,850 gallons of sanitary sewage biosolids from an 18 year old, buried, glass lined ductile iron pipe into a Richmond storm drain channel on WCWD property adjacent to biosolids drying beds. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that some of the biosolids then flowed into a marsh channel downstream of the storm drain channel; the marsh is a wetland adjacent and/or tributary to San Francisco Bay and thus a water of the United States.

107. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that WCWD does not possess an NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of untreated, raw sewage or biosolids or treated sanitary sewage-generated wastewaters from locations other than the designated permitted outfall.

108. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that WCWD therefore has violated the discharge prohibition of CWA Section 301(a) by discharging untreated, raw sewage and/or treated wastewater without NPDES permit authorization to Waters of the United States on several occasions and that these violations are continuing.

109. Each day since July 14, 2000, that WCWD has discharged, and continues to discharge raw sewage and other pollutants to Waters of the United States without an NPDES permit authorizing such discharges is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

110. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, WCWD is subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

111. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Claims Against WCWD for Discharge of Pollutants in Violation of NPDES Permit Conditions and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365 (1994 Discharge Prohibition A.1 and A.5 and 2001 Discharge Prohibition A. 3, A.1 and A.6)

112. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

113. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that WCWD has been discharging and continues to discharge raw sewage from the WCWD collection system into the Receiving Waters since at least July 14, 2000. In addition, WCWD has discharged treated wastes or wastewater, such as biosolids, at locations other than its NPDES permit authorized outfall.

114. CWA Section 301(a) provides that “the discharge of any pollutant by any person shall be unlawful” unless the discharger is in compliance with the terms of a permit. 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

115. Discharge Prohibition Section A.3 of the 2001 Joint Permit and Discharge Prohibition Section A.1 of the 1994 Joint Permit prohibit overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the WCWD collection system to waters of the State. The Receiving Waters are all waters of the State, and thus the 2001 Joint Permit and the 1994 Joint Permit prohibit SSOs to these Receiving Waters.

116. Discharge Prohibitions section A.1 of the 2001 Joint Permit further prohibits the discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that authorized by the 2001 Joint Permit, and Discharge Prohibition A.6 of the 2001 Joint Permit prohibits the discharge of any “water, materials, or wastes other than storm water, which are not otherwise authorized by an NPDES permit, to a storm drain system or waters of the State . . .” The 2001 Joint Permit does not authorize the discharge of biosolids from any location and does not authorize the discharge of any wastewaters

1 except from the WCA outfall. The 1994 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition Section A.5 prohibits the
2 discharge of any “water, materials, or wastes other than storm water, which are not otherwise
3 authorized by this NPDES permit, to a storm drain system or waters of the state” The 1994 Joint
4 Permit did not authorize the discharge of biosolids from any location and did not authorize the
5 discharge of any wastewaters except from the WCA outfall. Accordingly, WCWD has violated
6 Discharge Prohibition Section A.1 and A.6 of the 2001 Joint Permit and/or Discharge Prohibition
7 Section A.5 of the 1994 Joint Permit by discharging treated wastewaters, including biosolids, from
8 locations other than the WCA outfall.

9 117. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that these discharges and
10 violations are ongoing and it is likely that WCWD will continue to violate these requirements without
11 Court intervention.

12 118. Discharge Prohibition Sections A.1 and A.5 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Discharge
13 Prohibition Sections A.3, A.1 and A.6 of the 2001 Joint Permit constitute effluent limitations within
14 the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, every separate
15 instance since July 14, 2000 when WCWD failed to comply with these Discharge Prohibitions
16 constitutes a day of violation of a CWA effluent limitation and is thus a separate and distinct violation
17 of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

18 119. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, WCWD is subject to an assessment
19 of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

20 120. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
21 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm
22 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or
23 adequate remedy at law.

24 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

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TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**Claims Against WCWD for Discharge of Pollutants in Violation of NPDES Permit
Conditions and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365
(1994 Discharge Prohibition A.4 and 2001 Discharge Prohibition A. 2)**

121. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

122. Pursuant to 1994 Joint Permit and the subsequent 2001 Joint Permit, Prohibition Section A.4 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Prohibition Section A.2 of the 2001 Joint Permit “prohibits the discharge of wastewater that does not receive an initial dilution of at least 10:1 at all times during which the Delta outflow is greater than 8,000 cubic feet per second, and 45:1 when the Delta outflow is less than 8,000 cubic feet per second.”

123. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that since July 14, 2000, WCWD has discharged untreated sewage and in violation of the dilution requirements of Section A.4 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Prohibition Section A.2 of the 2001 Joint Permit. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that these discharges are ongoing and it is likely that WCWD will continue to violate these requirements without Court intervention.

124. Prohibition Section A.4 of the 1994 Joint Permit and Prohibition Section A.2 of the 2001 Joint Permit constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, every separate instance since July 14, 2000 when WCWD failed to comply with Discharge Prohibitions A.4 and A.2 constitutes a violation of a CWA effluent limitation and is thus a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

125. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, WCWD is subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

126. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Claims Against WCWD for Violations of Monitoring and Reporting Requirements Imposed by NPDES Permit Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365

127. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

128. Plaintiffs are informed and thereon allege that WCWD has not reported all overflows that may have endangered human health or the environment as required by the 1994 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program, Reporting Requirement IV.A and D.

129. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that WCWD has not submitted written reports the Regional Board and the OES for all SSOs over 1,000 gallons as required by the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program, Attachment B, § III.D.2.a.

130. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that WCWD has not prepared and retained onsite, a written report of all SSOs under 1,000 gallons as required by the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program, Attachment B, § III.D.2.b.

131. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that WCWD has not included a summary of all SSOs during the year in WCWD's Self-Monitoring Program Annual Report as required by the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Program, Attachment B, § III.D.2.b.

132. The 1994 Joint Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit, Self-Monitoring Programs constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, each day since July 14, 2000, that WCWD has failed to comply with the Self-Monitoring Programs outlined in the 1994 Joint Permit or the 2001 Joint Permit is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

133. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, WCWD is subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

134. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

1 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

2 **FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **Claims Against WCWD for Non-Storm Water Entering MS4 in Violation of NPDES Permit**
 4 **Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**

5 135. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
 6 preceding paragraphs.

7 136. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that WCWD has repeatedly
 8 discharged non-storm water into Richmond's MS4 system in violation of MS4 Permit Discharge
 9 Prohibition A.1, 1994 Joint Permit, Discharge Prohibition A.5, and 2001 Joint Permit, Discharge
 10 Prohibition A.6.

11 137. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, WCWD is subject to an assessment
 12 of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

13 138. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
 14 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm
 15 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or
 16 adequate remedy at law.

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

18 **FIFTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST WCWD**

19 **Claims Against WCWD for Effluent Violations in Violation of NPDES**
 20 **Permit Conditions 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**

21 139. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
 22 preceding paragraphs.

23 140. The Self-Monitoring Programs outlined in the 1994 Joint Permit and 2001 Joint Permit
 24 require the monitoring of the Richmond WWTP and WCWD WWTP effluent at sample points
 25 downstream of the Richmond WWTP and WCWD WWTP, respectively, on a daily, weekly, monthly,
 26 and/or semi-annual basis before these effluents are combined at the WCA owned Confluence
 27 Structure. The 1994 Joint Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit impose various effluent limitations for
 28 conventional pollutants on the separate Richmond WWTP and WCWD effluents (before they are

combined) such as five-day biochemical oxygen demand ("BOD"), total suspended solids ("TSS"), oil and grease, settleable matter, total coliform bacteria, and residual chlorine.

141. The 2001 Joint Permit requires the monitoring of the effluent after it is combined and once it is discharged out of the WCA outfall. The 1994 Joint Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit impose effluent limitations on this combined joint effluent for various pollutants including copper, cyanide, mercury, nickel, 4,4'-DDE, dieldrin, dioxin-TCDD concentration, total chlorine residual, settleable matter, oil and grease, and biochemical oxygen demand.

142. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that WCWD has violated and continues to violate the joint effluent limitations for conventional and toxic pollutants.

143. Effluent Limitations B.1 through B.6 of both the 1994 Joint Permit and 2001 Joint Permit constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, each day since July 14, 2000, that WCWD has failed to comply with the effluent limitations in the 1994 Joint Permit or 2001 Joint Permit is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

144. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, WCWD is subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

145. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

SIXTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Claim Against WCWD for Discharge of Pollutants in Violation of NPDES Permit Conditions, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365 (2001 Discharge Prohibitions A.3)

146. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

1 147. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that WCWD has bypassed sewage
2 from the WCWD WWTP in violation of the 2001 Joint Permit Discharge Prohibition Section A.3.

3 148. Discharge Prohibition Section A.3 of the 2001 Joint Permit prohibits bypass of untreated
4 or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State except under limited specified conditions. The
5 2001 Joint Permit authorizes bypass of individual treatment processes, for example during periods of
6 high wet-weather flow, if the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe
7 property damage; there is no feasible alternative; the permittee has complied with notice requirements;
8 and the resulting sewage discharge complies fully with the effluent and receiving water limitations of
9 the 2001 Joint Permit.

10 149. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, WCWD has occasionally caused
11 effluent to be discharged from the WCWD WWTP that has been bypassed around portions of the
12 WCWD WWTP treatment equipment during conditions other than high wet-weather flow under
13 circumstances where the bypass prohibition exceptions did not apply. WCWD have thus been
14 bypassing and will continue to bypass partially treated wastewater around the WCWD WWTP's
15 activated sludge and secondary clarification basins in violation of Discharge Prohibition Section A.3 of
16 the 2001 Joint Permit.

17 150. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that these discharges and
18 violations are ongoing and it is likely that WCWD will continue to violate these requirements without
19 Court intervention.

20 151. Discharge Prohibition Section A.3 of the 2001 Joint Permit constitutes an effluent
21 limitation within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (f). Accordingly,
22 every separate instance since July 14, 2000 when WCWD failed to comply with Discharge
23 Prohibitions A.3 constitutes a day of violation of a CWA effluent limitation and is thus a separate and
24 distinct violation of CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). By committing the acts and omissions
25 alleged above, WCWD is subject to an assessment of civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d)
26 and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

27 152. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
28 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above will irreparably harm

1 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy, or
2 adequate remedy at law.

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as hereinafter set forth.

4 **SEVENTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Claims Against WCA for Effluent Violations in Violation of NPDES
6 Permit Conditions 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1365**

7 153. Plaintiffs reallege, as if set forth fully herein, each and every allegation contained in the
8 preceding paragraphs.

9 154. WCA operates the Confluence Structure, dechlorination facility, and the WCA discharge
10 outfall that receives, combines, and then discharges effluent from the Richmond WWTP and the
11 WCWD WWTP. The 1994 Joint Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit require WCA to monitor Richmond
12 and WCWD's combined effluent before and at the point at which it is discharged out of the WCA
13 outfall. The 1994 Joint Permit and the 2001 Joint Permit impose effluent limitations on the combined
14 Richmond-WCWD effluent for various pollutants including copper, cyanide, mercury, nickel, 4,4'-
15 DDE, dieldrin, dioxin-TCDD concentration, total chlorine residual, settleable matter, oil and grease,
16 and biochemical oxygen demand.

17 155. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege that WCA has violated and
18 continues to violate effluent limitations in its NPDES permits.

19 156. Effluent Limitations B.1 through B.6 of both the 1994 Joint Permit and 2001 Joint Permit
20 constitute effluent limitations within the meaning of CWA Sections 505(a) and (f), 33 U.S.C. §
21 1365(a), (f). Accordingly, each day since July 14, 2000, that WCA has failed to comply with the toxic
22 effluent limitations in the 1994 Joint Permit or 2001 Joint Permit is a separate and distinct violation of
23 CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

24 157. By committing the acts and omissions alleged above, WCA is subject to an assessment of
25 civil penalties pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365.

26 158. An action for injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act is authorized by 33 U.S.C. §
27 1365(a). Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged above would irreparably harm
28 Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or
adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray judgment against the Defendants as set forth hereafter.

VII. RELIEF REQUESTED

159. Wherefore, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that this Court grant the following relief:

a. A Court order declaring Richmond, Veolia, and WCWD to have violated and to be in violation of Section 301(a) of the CWA, (33 U.S.C. § 1311(a)), for their unpermitted discharges of pollutants;

b. A Court order declaring Richmond, Veolia, WCWD, and WCA to have violated and to be in violation of Section 301(a) of the CWA, (33 U.S.C. § 1311(a)), for discharging pollutants in violation of an NPDES permit;

c. A Court order enjoining Richmond, Veolia, WCWD, and WCA from violating the substantive and procedural requirements of their NPDES permits;

d. A Court order awarding Plaintiffs their reasonable costs of suit, including attorney, witness, and consultant fees, as provided for by Sections 309(d) and 505(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d);

e. Award such other relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCATES

/s/ Christopher Sproul

Dated: September 21, 2005

Christopher Sproul
Attorney for Plaintiffs Baykeeper and
West County Toxics Coalition

Certification of Interested Entities or Persons:

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-16, the undersigned certifies that as of this date, other than the named parties, there is no such interest to report.

/s/ Christopher Sproul

Christopher Sproul
Attorney for Plaintiffs Baykeeper and
West County Toxics Coalition